



Recounts- Year 2

Prior Knowledge:

- Chronological order.
- Relevant information in clear paragraphs
- Evidencing viewpoints
- Vocabulary choices selected for effect
- Beginning to use a style of language appropriate to context

Key features

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| Adverbs (time) | a word/phrase that describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened. |
| First Person | a set of words or forms (as pronouns or verb forms) referring to the person speaking or writing them, e.g. I, me, my, we, us our |
| Introduction | the first paragraph, giving brief information about the content. |
| Past tense | A verb tense used to express an action or state having already taken place or existed |
| Third person | writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in |

Newspaper Features

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| Caption | a short piece of text under a picture which describes or explains what is happening |
| Five W's | who, what, when, where, why – the major questions answered in a news story |
| Headline | a line which acts as the title of newspaper story |
| Quotations | repetition of words which someone else has said |
| Strapline | written below the headline – used to add reinforce the headline or add more information |

Purpose: Writing that details an event that has already happened. Recounts are written in chronological order and are usually based on the viewpoint and experiences of the author.

Examples: diary entry, newspaper report, experiment write-up, retelling of events/trips.

Organisation, structure and effect

- Relevant information given in each section of writing with some vocabulary choices relating to topics of interest/study or personal experience.
- Evidence given to support each point.
- Vocabulary choices draw reader in
- Selection of information is relevant and given in each section of the writing
- Simple description and detail add interest in each section
- Simple reflective comments, observations and detail add interest in conclusion.
- Simple overall chronological text structure includes a brief introduction, middle and concluding sentence.
- Division between sections indicated paragraphs
- Introduction orientates the reader and provides a clear sense of purpose – when and where
- Sections or paragraphs clearly identifiable and in chronological order